particularly true because of the ceremonies of the Church and its religious processions in which hundreds participate carrying lighted candles and singing hymns. Probably as a class the women are more devout than the men. The anomaly is found among some of the men of their joining the Masonic fraternity and at the same time retaining loose connections with the Church.

The Catholic Church has gradually changed its policy with reference to its relations with the political situation. It is currently believed that the Clarke Amendment to the Jones Law, which would have granted quick independence to the Philippines, was defeated through the intervention of Cardinal Gibbons and Senator O'Gorman. Since then, however, the dignitaries of the Catholic Church have freely announced their sympathy with Filipino aspirations and apparently have lost their fear of excesses aimed at the Church under an independent Philippines. The principal economic problem of the Church relates to the large landed estates which it still possesses and the agitation of the tenants on these estates for the ownership of the land.

A number of holy shrines are found in the Philippines. Stories of the miraculous powers possessed by these hallowed relics are current. The Cruz Milagrosa, otherwise known as Magellan's Cross, was erected in Cebu by Magellan himself, and an image of the Holy Child Jesus was left there by his expedition. They still remain and are much venerated.

The expeditions from Mexico carried at the mastheads of their vessels images which were believed to furnish safe con-

duct, and one of these, the Virgin of Antipolo, also known as the Virgin of Peace and Good Voyage, is found in the church in the picturesque town of Antipolo, not far from Manila.

The Virgin of Antipolo is one of the most expensively adorned images in the Philippines. Her crown and the halo around her head, set with glittering diamonds, are fashioned out of fine antique gold. Her veil is embroidered with gold and